

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1880.

TERMS:

ONE YEAR.....\$1.50.

SIX MONTHS.....75.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. W. S. HANCOCK,  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HON. W. H. ENGLISH,  
OF INDIANA.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GEN. JOHNSON HAGOOD.

FOR Lieutenant-Governor.

GEN. J. D. KENNEDY.

FOR Comptroller General.

J. C. COIT, Esq.

FOR Secretary of State.

COL. R. M. SIMS.

FOR Attorney General.

GEN. LEROY F. YOUNG.

FOR Superintendent of Education.

MAJ. HUGH S. THOMPSON.

FOR Adjutant and Inspector General.

GEN. ARTHUR M. MANIGAUZ.

FOR State Treasurer.

COL. J. P. RICHARDSON.

FOR Presidential Electors.

At Large—Hon. John L. Manning, Col. Wm. Elliott.

First District—Gen. E. W. Moise.

Second District—Hon. C. H. Simpson.

Third District—J. S. Murray, Esq.

Fourth District—Col. Cad. Jones.

Fifth District—Hon. G. W. Croft.

FOR Congress—Third District.

Hon. D. WYATT AIKEN.

FOR Solicitor—8th Judicial Circuit.

COL. JAMES S. COTHMAN.

SECOND PRIMARY ELECTION.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic party for Anderson County has ordered a second Primary Election for next Monday, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock p. m., to nominate one member for the Legislature and two County Commissioners. The candidates for the Legislature are Messrs. Hugh M. Prince, of Williamston, and Reuben P. Clinckscale, of the Corner. The candidates for County Commissioners are Messrs. J. H. Jones, R. Marcus Burris, R. S. Bailey and G. A. Rankin. No vote can be counted under the rules for any other person. The managers will return the ballots and poll lists to the Executive Committee at Anderson on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock, at which hour the Committee will meet in the Court House. The managers of the former Primary Election will conduct the election unless new managers are appointed. A full vote is earnestly requested.

E. B. MURRAY,  
County Chairman.

G. F. TOLLY, Secretary.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION.

The Primary Election on last Thursday resulted in the following nominations: For the Legislature, R. W. Simpson, E. B. Murray and E. M. Rucker; For Clerk of Court, John W. Daniels; For Sheriff, James H. McConnell; For Probate Judge, W. W. Humphreys; For School Commissioner, R. W. Todd; For County Commissioners, Ezekiel Harris; For Coroner, Joseph W. Keys. Messrs. Hugh M. Prince and R. P. Clinckscale have to run over for the Legislature, and Messrs. J. H. Jones, R. Marcus Burris, R. S. Bailey and G. A. Rankin for the two remaining County Commissioners. The election passed off quietly, and while very few persons got the whole ticket voted for, still every voter can probably console himself with the reflection that he got some of his men nominated. The candidates this year were good men, and, inasmuch as there was a large number running for each office, of course some very excellent gentlemen have been left out for the different offices. All of them, however, received good votes, showing that their merits are appreciated by the people. The ticket will probably be completed next Monday, and then all Democrats in the County will unite to give the National, State and County ticket as a whole a rousing majority in November.

COL. AIKEN'S SPEECH, AGAIN.

We do not agree with our correspondent, "Citizen," in his view of Col. Aiken's Townville speech, for whether Hancock or Garfield is elected the Democratic party is the party of the Constitution, and the South together with all lovers of the government of our forefathers owes it allegiance. Success nor defeat can alter principles. They are undying, and so long as there remains a spark of that flame of liberty which was lighted in America by the eloquence of Patrick Henry, established by the sword of Washington, and perfected by the brain of Jefferson, so long will the doctrines and principles of the Democratic party survive, and so long will it receive the support and admiration of the true patriotic portion of our common union. This great party may be in a minority, but its salutary influence alone presents the destruction of the principles of our government. There is no difference between the Democratic party North and that party South, and it is unfortunate to have any elements of discord introduced between the two. Particularly does it become any Southern Democrat to create the national Democratic party after that magnificent exhibition of disinterested sympathy and patriotism displayed by the illustrious Bayard, Thurman, Eaton and their compeers who sat seven alone against an overwhelming majority of malignant and vicious Republicans in the United States Senate, defending the people of the South when they had not a single voice upon the floor of that body. The prolonged fights against tyranny and aggression were made by them for us when we could not defend ourselves and we owe them a lasting debt of gratitude. We are in favor of standing by the Democratic party now and all the time, for when it goes down there institutions of America

will fall as surely as the republics of Greece and Rome and France have perished when the party of liberty died in their midst. Let us adhere to the party of liberty. If it triumphs the victory will be ours. If it fails the calamity will rest equally upon the whole confines of our republic.

THE SAME OLD FAMILIAR CRY.

The Republicans are now in a sore extremity, and have turned their whole effort to abuse, misrepresentation and vilification of the South in the hope that they may hide the fraud, corruption and usurpation which has characterized their administration of the government. Their campaign arguments are the bloody shirt, the rebel brigadiers, the solid South, the Confederate war claims, the Southern war debt and payment for the negro. By holding these sectional issues up to the country, and fanning anew the strife which burned in the Northern breast fifteen years ago, they think to terrify the credulous and timid, to keep their ranks from depletion, and by at least pretending to have a living issue to present to the country, they hope to keep the voters of the Union from discovering that the party only lives in the past, and, having accomplished its mission, any further lease of power can only result in mischief and injury to the country. It has no promises for the present or future, but spends its time in estranging those elements of a common country, which it is the most sacred duty of the statesmen of both parties to unite in concord by the development and promotion of those common interests which are possessed by men in every section. The Republican campaign is a crime to liberty, to the Union and to civilization. The party which conducts such a canvass should be retired from the control of the government, and the indications are that this party of hate and corruption will meet its just doom in November.

The election in Maine still remains in doubt. The Republicans who have complete control of the election machinery of the government have held back most unreasonably the returns, and now have the contest so close between Davis (Republican) and Plaisant (Fusion) candidates for Governor that it will take the official Court in January to decide who has been elected. This course has raised the cry of fraud and tampering with the ballots which will cost the Republican party thousands of votes in November. It is their old habit. They stole the Presidency in 1876 and there is no doubt that they mean to steal the Governorship in Maine now. If successful in this they will try to steal the votes of other States in November so as to count Garfield in as a return for his services in counting Mr. Hayes in during the count of 1876. This is the Republican programme, and nothing but the most decided expression on the part of the people in favor of Hancock can secure his election. The party of fraud and violence will not hesitate to resort to any measures which may be necessary to retain their usurpation of the government.

Our friends in Alberville are having a great deal of trouble in making their nominations for County officers. They adopted the majority system for nominating their candidates, and at the first election secured the portion of the ticket we published last week. At their second primary the following nominations were made: For the Legislature, John M. Morrish; For County Commissioners, W. T. Cowan and J. F. Livingston; For School Commissioner, E. Cowan; For Coroner, James Shillite. A third election for the 24th inst. has been ordered to complete the ticket by nominating one member of the Legislature and one County Commissioner. We are not likely to have so much trouble in this County, though it is possible to have a failure to elect a full ticket of County Commissioners on next Monday.

Governor Foster has ordered Attorney-General Youmans to appear and prosecute the Cash-Shannon duelling cases at the approaching term of the Darlington Court. In this the Governor has done his duty, for every interest of our society and the vindication of law require that these cases should be vigorously and ably prosecuted. Attorney-General Youmans will no doubt do all that can be done by an able and accomplished advocate, and it only remains to be seen whether the Courts and juries will do their duty in the effort to suppress this crime.

NORTHERN VIEWS OF OUR STATE.

What Senator Bayard's Companion Saw, Heard and Thought—Peace, Prosperity and Liberty—A Reminiscence of Greenville.

A reporter of the Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening has interviewed the Hon. Wm. G. Whitely, who accompanied Senator Bayard on his recent trip South. He said:

One of the most pleasing features, to me, was the reception accorded to Bayard through the whole route. Had he been the Presidential candidate, or even President, the people could not well have given him a grander ovation. At every station the people were there in crowds. Little country stations, where you would think hardly anybody lived, turned out in big crowds. They would get up, while in the important towns the demonstration was something to see. At Columbia the State troops and a large body of citizens turned out to meet us at the depot at 6 o'clock in the morning and escorted us to the hotel, and afterwards marched in parade to the grounds where Bayard was to speak.

"Everywhere we stopped they wanted Bayard to speak. At about half the places we passed they escorted him with cannon salutes in addition to their cheers and calls for speech. This was the case from Norfolk to Wilmington. (from Washington) to Columbia we traveled by night and from Columbia to Charleston by day. At the latter place, where it was the same thing at every station.

"At Greenville they wanted Bayard to turn out at midnight and make a speech. We were stretched out in a sleeping car and sound asleep when the train reached Greenville. The crowd at the depot sent a salute into the car to wake Bayard. He told them they must excuse him as the cars would not stop long enough for him to say anything and the depot had to close. But the crowd outside still continued to clamor for Bayard.

"On our return to Norfolk, on Friday night last, we were met at the depot by an immense crowd. Bayard made a long speech to the car to wake Bayard. He told them they must excuse him as the cars would not stop long enough for him to say anything and the depot had to close. But the crowd outside still continued to clamor for Bayard.

"No! the majority at all the meetings were white. There were a great many colored people, though, in the audience at Columbia and Anderson, and many

colored people turned out in the parades at these places."

"Do you mean that they marched in line and carried torches in Democratic parades?"

"The parade at both these places were held in the daytime, and participated in largely by negroes. Nearly all of them were mounted on mules and wore red shirts; the white men wore blue shirts. One of the negroes, a farmer, a small way, owning his forty acres and a mule, as many of them do, told me he had come fifteen miles to see Bayard. Some white men came as far as forty miles. Bayard spoke about an hour and half at Columbia and Anderson, and over two hours at Norfolk. The meetings were large, at least they would be called large here. At Columbia and Anderson there were about 3,000 people; at Norfolk, between 4,000 and 5,000."

"How did the audience impress you?"

"Very much as the audience of our own farmers; the people at the meetings were very much like those I have seen at meetings down in Kent and Sussex, and on the Eastern Shore. Some of them spoke similarly of us, saying: 'You look like our own people.' One man in particular expressed surprise at this. Said he: 'Why, Bayard, and you don't look like Yankees at all!'"

"How about the Southern outrages?"

"So far from seeing anything like ill-treatment of the darkies, I was struck with the terms of familiarity on which the whites and blacks associated, both at the meetings and on the streets. While Bayard was speaking I circulated around in the audience and talked to many of the negroes. I asked one darkey what he gave for his mule. He said \$100."

"Where did you get the money?" I asked.

"I borrowed it from my old master," he said.

"Do you own your land?"

"No; I rent it. I don't like to own land because there is so much trouble here about the title to land. My father bought a tract and the title was defective and he lost it."

"How do you rent your land?"

"I rent it of my old master. The first two years I had it for nothing, for clearing it up and putting a house on it. The third year I pay \$2.50 a year rent for each acre."

"How do you crop?"

"I put 30 acres in cotton and on the other 10 acres I raise corn and provisions to keep my family and my mule. I raise from 10 to 20 bales of cotton each year."

"He further said that he had a well, and every colored man who was willing to work could get land and get well, and could do well. I asked him if he was a Democrat, and he said:

"Why are you a Democrat?" I asked.

"Because," he said, "the Democrats treat me better than other people."

"The only trouble he had in being a Democrat," he said, "was that it cost him more to get his cotton picked. The usual price for picking cotton is 40 cents per hundred pounds, but because he was a Democrat, the Republican charged him 50 cents, and he could not get other labor."

"He said he had not got Democratic negroes to pick it?" I asked the reporter.

"Because," replied Colonel Whitely, "nearly all the Democratic negroes had cotton of their own to pick. That's the way I found it. The negroes who work on the farms and plantations as hands, about those who are too lazy to do any work at all are, as a class, Republicans; the enterprising and industrious ones who carry on their own little farm or rent land and till it, and there are many of them, are nearly all Democrats."

"This darkey," continued the Colonel, "further said that he had no questions that he could not read or write, but that his sons could do both. While we were talking up came another, a great, strapping big negro, and he was also riding a mule."

"What did you give for your mule?" I asked him.

"I didn't give nothing."

"How was that?"

"I got it from my old master. I went to my old master and asked him if he would sell this mule to me and he told me to take him along. If I wanted him, I could have him for nothing. He told me the same story about the 50 cents cotton picking business."

THE TERRIBLE BUTCHER OF HAMBURG.

"There was one little thing that happened on our trip, that I must tell you. In our car were Democratic State candidates and State officers, among them Gen. C. Butler, who is now about who so much has been said in connection with the Hamburg massacre. About that affair, by the way, Butler told me that he was not at Hamburg, and did not know anything about it till it was over. When we came to Anderson we found it to be a little village of about 2,000 people. One hotel I think, and it was crowded on account of the meeting. The State Committee had sent up a negro servant along with us, and the next morning I said to him, 'Jim, how did you get along last night?' 'I got on very well,' he said, 'but I couldn't find any place to sleep at first.' 'What did you do about that?' I went to Gen. Butler and told him about it, and he told me to bring my mattress into his room. 'You sleep in Gen. Butler's room.' 'Yes sir; I slept in Gen. Butler's room all night. I was astonished, and thought to myself how few Northern men of Butler's standing would allow even a white servant to sleep in the same room with them.'

"I noticed everywhere we went the general satisfaction of the working negro with their present condition; their good-humored and well-to-do look, their mules sleek and fat and themselves sleek and fat. I am satisfied that if they were secured to the land and given the right to vote that they would all go to work."

SO SECTIONAL HITTINGS.

"The feeling of the people towards the North has no bitterness in it. All they want, they said to Bayard and me, is to be let alone and allowed to go to work in quiet and retrieve themselves. The Union and the flag, whenever mentioned by any of the speakers, were cheered more lustily than anything else that was said."

THE COTTON CROP.

"The fields of the eastern Carolinas were white with cotton bolls, and the picking of the crop had commenced. Most of it was upland cotton; it grows about 21 feet high. I saw no Sea Island cotton, our route lying too far inland; but we saw on the poorer lands a kind of cotton of what they call 'mule-bone cotton,' which grows about 10 inches high."

"I was about this kind of cotton that a Southern Congressman told me a Northern member, who inquired the derivation of the name: 'Why you see, it is so called because a mule bone can sit on the ground, and by simply turning around, suck the honey out of all the blossoms on a plant without moving from his place.'"

"Now about the census returns. 'I inquired about the census returns in every place I was in. They told me that the census of 1870 was taken by the United States Marshal and his deputies who were many of them utterly untrained for the work. At least one-half of these deputies who took that census, they assured me, could not write. The present census was taken by competent men. This accounts for a portion of the most fraudulent increase in the returns. But the real increase in the population has also been very great. I never saw so many children as I saw everywhere. It is of them playing around nearly every farm house, and unusual numbers in the streets of the towns and villages. There were no more children than anywhere else where we went. But the greater part of the increase apparent of the census returns, I was told, was due to the census takers who were ignorant and incompetent of the deputy marshals who did not half take the census of 1870.'

"The present cotton crop promises to be 25 per cent. ahead of any former crop, and one planter told me that two or three more crops like it would repay him for all the losses of the war, slaves and everything. Many expressed the opinion that the country was never so paying institution, and they could get along better with free labor, if they could only get hands enough. There is a scarcity of labor, and while laborers are particularly wanted. It used to be said that while man could not work in the cotton field, but that in all seasons the country is being improved by the cutting up of some plantations into small farms, by renting 40 acre patches out to these negroes to till for themselves. By this means the land is better tilled and yields more per acre than the large tracts did in the days of slavery. In the Western part of North Carolina we traveled through a fine farming country, where cotton gives way to corn and other cereals."

Nipped in the Bud.

Augusta, GA., September 18.

A difficulty having arisen between Julius L. Brown, a son of United States Senator Jos. E. Brown, and Dr. G. W. Westmoreland, of Atlanta, growing out of cards played in reference to political matters, a meeting was arranged to take place at Sand Bar Ferry, South Carolina. Both parties were arrested in Atlanta Friday. Westmoreland gave a \$5,000 bond to keep the peace and Brown was released on giving a twenty-five thousand dollar bond. Westmoreland and his second came on to Augusta and went over to the Carolina side of the river, where they remained last night. This morning they received a message from Brown stating that he would be unable to come as he was under bond. Westmoreland and his second returned to Atlanta this evening.

Chairman Barnum has declined the nomination for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District of Connecticut, which was given unanimously. He says the impression of my being a candidate and at the same time personally conducting the campaign as the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee is manifest. The latter position must necessarily occupy my entire time and attention until election. An alternative of duty is thus presented. In my own judgment and in the judgment of others whose opinion I value, the responsibility and labor of the graver and less agreeable position must be accepted."

Charles Francis Adams wrote, August 6, to Archibald T. Tamm, managers of the Democratic mass meeting in New York: "The Democratic nominations appear to me unexceptionable, and I only hope that if they should prove to be defied by the voice of the people, they will not be again frittered away by fraud. I have no more to say." The letter was misdirected, but turns up now when it is likely to have considerable more effect than the first week in August.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Kennedy & O'Donnell, and Kennedy, O'Donnell & Co., are hereby notified to come forward at once and settle their accounts, as their books will be put in the hands of a Trustee for collection after the first of October next.

KENNEDY &amp; O'DONNELL.

RAILROAD TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. Brown & Trible and Orville Allen have been employed by Tax-payers to resist the collection of the Railroad Tax. Parties wishing to see the payment of this tax should consult with them at once. Successful resistance can only be made by a coalition of Tax-payers in each of the Townships.

TAX-PAYERS.

To Teachers and Trustees of Public Schools.

BEING required to make my Annual Report on or before the first of October, I hereby admonish Trustees to arrange all claims in their hands, being careful not to exceed the amount allotted to the District over which they have control; and Teachers to transmit their claims to this office without delay.

R. W. TODD, School Commissioner.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate.

WHEREAS, Nancy A. Chambliss has applied to me to grant her letters of administration, on the Personal Estate and effects of James B. Chambliss deceased. These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said James B. Chambliss, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Friday, 9th of October, 1880, after publication hereof, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand this 18th day of September, 1880.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate.

WHEREAS, Samuel Hix has made suit to me to grant him letters of Administration, on the Personal Estate and effects of Stephen Ford, deceased. These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said Stephen Ford, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Friday, 9th of October, 1880, after publication hereof, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1880.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, Judge of Probate.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of the Estate of Judge J. P. Reed, deceased, offer for sale the following described Lands:

ONE TRACT.

Two miles south of Anderson, containing 152 Acres.

ONE TRACT.

Six miles northwest of Anderson, containing 145 Acres.

ONE TWO ACRE LOT.

In the lot of William S. C., adjoining land of G. W. Anderson and J. C. Booser. A beautiful building site.

For information as to terms, etc., apply to the undersigned.

B. F. MAULDIN, Esq.

C. A. REED, Esq.

Sept. 23, 1880

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

ONE HOUSE AND LOT

on Main Street, now occupied by John R. Cochran. This house has eight large rooms, piazzas and verandas, with iron balustrades, double self-closing doors, lightning rods, is covered with tin, and built with cement and lime mortar. It is the handsomest and most substantial house in town, with out buildings and flower yard, containing rate plants, evergreens, etc., enclosed with a wire and brick fence. Also one other.

HOUSE AND LOT

on Main Street, in rear of Market House, containing about one-third of one-fourth of an acre. Also

ONE VACANT LOT

on McDuffie Street, lying between Greeley Institute and Julius Poppe's, containing about one acre. Also

ONE TRACT OF LAND

lying on Genessee Creek, containing near 300 acres, bounded by lands owned by John W. Daniel, J. C. Key, Henry Crawford and others, (formerly owned by J. C. Keys). This place contains about one hundred acres of bottom and remainder good corn, cotton and wheat lands. Five good tenant houses on this place. Also

300 ACRES OF LAND

lying West of General's road, in front of the residence of Mr. D. J. Bonanotte, Mr. Willis Todd, Mr. James B. Wilcox, and Mr. J. L. Fant. A portion of this tract is situated within the corporate limits of the town of Anderson. Three tenant houses on this tract.

A large proportion of both tracts of land are in cultivation. Persons desirous of purchasing should examine the lands whilst the crops are upon it.

John R. Cochran will show the houses, lots and lands to any who desire to purchase, giving information as to prices, terms of sale, etc.

If the land is not sold in a body, it will be cut up into small tracts and sold to the highest bidder.

F. S. RODGERS.

Sept. 23, 1880

## LOOK OUT FOR THE CASH STORE!

J. P. SULLIVAN &amp; CO.

HAVE Just Received, FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

A Larger Stock of BOOTS and SHOES than ever Before.  
Men, Women and Children can be fitted up in a pair of Boots or Shoes.

A Larger Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING than ever Before.  
Rubber-Clothing.—In this line we are the largest dealers of any other house in Anderson.

KENTUCKY JEANS, LADIES' SHAWLS,  
A Complete Stock of DRY GOODS and NOTIONS.

GROCERIES.

We are still headquarters for Good COFFEE, SUGAR and FLOUR. Soon to arrive, a fresh lot of MACKEREL FISH.

We would again call the attention of the Farmers to our Double and Single-Foot Plow Stocks. Respectfully,

J. P. SULLIVAN &amp; CO.

1880. FALL CAMPAIGN. 1880.

An Increased stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

Bagging and Ties! Bagging and Ties!

With special figures to Gimmers. A fine line of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING and NOTIONS.

A carefully selected lot of

DRESS GOODS, From 10 Cents a Yard Up,

LADIES' HATS, Low Down.

LAMPS and LAMP GOODS a Specialty.

BELTING, PACKING, LACE LEATHER, and EXTRAS

for the TOZER ENGINE always in Stock.

700 BUSHELS NINETY-SIX OATS FOR SALE.

5 AND 10 CENTS COUNTERS ARE STILL BOOMING!

OUR GOODS and PRICES will certainly attract the Buyer, and all we ask is a Fair Trial.

We are always in the Cotton Market.

SULLIVAN &amp; MATTISON,

Centennial Building, (Next to Crayton's.)

Sept. 23, 1880

COMING IN SPECIAL TRAINS—50 CARS!

JOHN ROBINSON'S GREAT

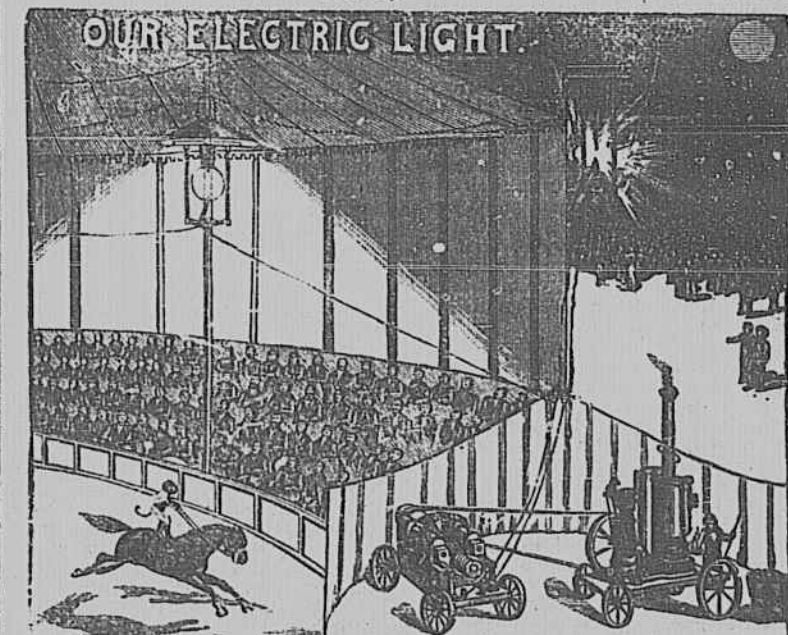
WORLD'S EXPOSITION,

New Electric Light Show, Animal Conservatory, Aquarium and

STRICTLY MORAL CIRCUS.

Will Exhibit at ANDERSON, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1880.

QUARTER ELECTRIC LIGHT.



This Magnificently Appointed

MODEL MONSTER ENTERTAINMENT

INVITES criticism and challenges comparison. There is nothing half so varied and comprehensive on the road. Everything about it is EPIC-SPAN NEW. It is in no sense one of the old-time canva's shows of the past, but is organized on a SCALE OF IMMENSITY hitherto unparalleled. EVERY ACT and FEATURE A NOVELTY. The entire SERIES OF VAST PAVILIONS Brilliantly Illuminated with the new Brush Electric Light, in many respects preferable to the

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT!

Requiring a specially constructed steam engine of many horse-power, for the generation of Electricity, and many MILES OF INSULATED WIRE, illuminating all surrounding objects with a soft, mellow, but surpassingly brilliant light, equaling in intensity the noonday sun, a RADIUS OF HALF A LEAGUE. The engine used in connection with this light was constructed especially for this purpose by the Fitchburg Steam Engine Company, of Fitchburg, Mass.

THE BIGGEST AND BEST

TROUP OF ARENIC CELEBRITIES

Ever assembled in the Universe, introducing none but absolute Novelties in the Entertainments of the Ring.

50 Great Dens and Cages. 100 Star Artists,

Male and Female, from the best Equestrian and Gymnastic Establishments the world has produced. Curious and Rare LIONS OF THE SEA. Immense SUBTERRANEAN RHINOCEROS, LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, CRESTED STEMMATOPUS, AFRICAN NYLGHAI, RIDING CYNOCEPHALUS BABOON, GIGANTIC NEMMOCK, GREAT SAHARA ELEPHANT, WHITE JAYA PEACOCKS, EGYPTIAN CROCODILE, 20 feet long, African and Colorado ANTELOPES, POONAH, SUN and SLOTH BEARS, and an Endless Collection of all the Rare Beasts, Birds and Reptiles known to Natural History.

A Herd of MONSTER ELEPHANTS,

Trained differently from any in existence, and embracing every known Species, from the tiny yearling to the most stupendous male. A Comprehensive College of